117TH CONGRESS 2D SESSION
To prohibit the use of M-44 devices, commonly known as "cyanide bombs", on public land, and for other purposes.
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Mr. Merkley (for himself, Mrs. Feinstein, Mr. Whitehouse, and Mr Booker) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on
A BILL
To prohibit the use of M-44 devices, commonly known as "cyanide bombs", on public land, and for other purposes.
1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
4 This Act may be cited as "Canyon's Law".
5 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.
6 Congress finds the following:
7 (1) Sodium cyanide is the highly toxic pesticide
8 active ingredient used in M-44 devices, also known

as "cyanide bombs", and is used to kill wolves,

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coyotes, foxes, and wild dogs suspected of preying on
 livestock and poultry.

- (2) Sodium cyanide is registered for restricted use under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.) as a Category One acute toxicant, the most hazardous Environmental Protection Agency classification available, due to the harm it poses to people and the environment.
- (3) Poisoning by sodium cyanide leads to central nervous system depression, cardiac arrest, respiratory failure, paralysis, and blindness.
- (4) The Environmental Protection Agency authorizes the use of M-44 devices nationwide, and in recent years, M-44s were used in Colorado, Idaho, North Dakota, Nebraska, New Mexico, Nevada, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wyoming.
- (5) In 2017, an M–44 device exposed an Idaho child to a sublethal dose of sodium cyanide with subsequent short-term and long-term medical complications. Two Wyoming children were also exposed to the poison from another M–44 device. Three family dogs died in these two separate incidents.

1 (6) The indiscriminate M-44 device commonly 2 harms nontarget wildlife and people; at least 42 peo-3 ple have accidentally triggered a cyanide bomb caus-4 ing exposure to cyanide gas and injuries since 1984. 5 (7) M-44 devices kill targeted animals only 53 6 percent of the time. Thousands of nontarget species 7 of animals have been killed by M-44s, including bald 8 eagles, golden eagles, gray wolves, black bears, griz-9 zly bears, bobcats, fishers, and family dogs. 10 (8) Despite the United States Fish and Wildlife 11 Service determining in 1993 that M-44 devices 12 could kill endangered species like the California Con-13 dor, the use of the M-44 continues in areas where 14 endangered species are found and continues to result 15 in the deaths of endangered species. 16 SEC. 3. USE OF M-44 DEVICES ON PUBLIC LAND PROHIB-17 ITED. 18 (a) In General.—Preparing, placing, installing, set-19 ting, deploying, or otherwise using an M-44 device on 20 public land is prohibited. 21 (b) Removal.—Not later than 30 days after the date 22 of the enactment of this Act, any Federal, State, or county 23 agency that has prepared, placed, installed, set, or deployed an M-44 device on public land shall remove each 25 such M-44 device from public land.

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1	(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this Act:
2	(1) M-44 DEVICE.—
3	(A) IN GENERAL.—The term "M-44 de
4	vice" means a device designed to propel sodium
5	cyanide when triggered by an animal.
6	(B) Common names.—The term "M-44
7	device" includes any device that may be com
8	monly known as an "M-44 ejector device" or
9	an "M-44 predator control device".
10	(2) Public land.—The term "public land"
11	means any Federal land under the administrative ju
12	risdiction of a public land management agency.
13	(3) Public Land Management Agency.—The
14	term "public land management agency" means each
15	of, or a combination of, the following:
16	(A) The National Park Service.
17	(B) The United States Fish and Wildlife
18	Service.
19	(C) The Bureau of Land Management.
20	(D) The Bureau of Reclamation.
21	(E) The Forest Service.